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PRIVATE RESIDENTS in the
COUNTRIES
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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With which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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[a351]

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[a29]

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[a23]

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[a24]

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The Little King, by G. Major	1.75	Milne and Rev. W. W. Cochran	13.00
Fallen Among Thieves, by S. P. Hyatt	1.75	Highways and Homes of Japan, by Lady	
Pam the Fiddler, by Halliwell Satcliffe	1.75	Lawson	10.50
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[a25]

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[a26]

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[25]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

On January 19th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. AVERY, a daughter.

On January 20th, at Shun Tsui, to Mr. and Mrs. F. GRIFFIN, a son.

DEATH.

On January 20th, at Shanghai, KLEMENZ J. MULLER, late of the I. M. Customs, aged 33.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGNES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1911.

A FEW weeks ago the London *Daily Mail* gave prominence to a tale of a triple "plot" to partition China. Though one of the numerous headlines described the reports as "mischievous," they were evidently regarded by the *Daily Mail* as making a good newspaper sensation, and so "although no one with knowledge believed the rumour" a column was written about it under headlines occupying a space of fully four inches.

"No one who comes near to current gossip on foreign relations," it began, "can have escaped the rumours of a secret plot in which Germany and Russia and Japan are the conspirators. The scene is laid in China, and the tocsin is to ring when the hour has struck for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty." And when the revolution comes in China this, we are told, is to happen: Germany, Russia, and Japan will be found to have made a secret alliance and will divide the Celestial Kingdom among them. This is the rumour which the *Daily Mail* says finds credence with many people

who profess to have knowledge of the secret treaty. It confesses that the foundation for this knowledge is impossible to discover, "and but for the fact that the rumour is widely spread and is beginning to work its way into certain newspapers it might be left uncontradicted." The Foreign Offices of Great Britain and France, at any rate, have not been admitted to the "secret," and dismiss it as an absurd invention of the enemy. Our enterprising London contemporary endeavours to trace the origin of the rumour by darkly hinting at what might have happened when the Czar and Kaiser met a few weeks ago. Then we are reminded of the fate of the suggestion put forward by Mr. Knox, the U.S. Secretary of State, aiming at the international control of the railways in Manchuria. It was already common knowledge, the writer says, that Russia and Japan were on the point of concluding an agreement with regard to their interests in China. Mr. Knox's proposal hastened and confirmed that agreement. As a matter of fact, that agreement, which was in any case an absolutely necessary one, was not signed until several months after replies were returned to Mr. Knox's inquiries. However, to proceed: "It is at this point that rumour comes in with the assertion that Germany was admitted into this treaty, or rather into a secret treaty, having for its object the partition of China among these three Powers." Russia, it is said, has been frightened into her old allegiance to Germany, "because the Emperor William rallied his subre in St. Petersburg during the late Balkan Crisis." The writer goes on to say that an obvious and inevitable consequence of such an agreement would be to release the German military forces on the eastern frontier and to leave Germany a free hand in dealing with Great Britain and France. Germany would then be without restraint in Europe and Russia in turn would be at her mercy.

"Apart from the incredible treachery which this rumour imputes to Russia, it is impossible to see what advantage such an agreement could give to the Russians." Coming to the case of Japan this is described as even more ridiculous. "The attitude of the German Emperor during the Russo-Japanese war and his denunciation of Great Britain for having entered into an alliance that threatened Europe with the Yellow Peril are not forgotten in Japan. Why should Japan invite a great and unfriendly military Power like Germany to become her neighbour in China? Whatever may be the faults of the Japanese it is acknowledged that in everything affecting their relations with their British allies they have acted with almost unprecedented honour and frankness. Why, then, should they be suspected of treachery, apart from the suicidal folly of deliberately bringing Germany into the Asiatic competition?" A brief comment on the whole matter would be that it is a farce of nonsense not worth a moment's consideration except as an illustration of what may be done in the domain of politics by writers of fiction. We are not surprised to read that the whole story is treated in the German Press ironically. No one acquainted with international politics affecting China could take the tale seriously.

At the Magistracy yesterday a number of Chinese shopkeepers were fined \$5 each for obstruction.

It is understood that the three submarines of the C Class which are to be sent to Hongkong will leave England on February 10, under convoy of the *Diana*, cruiser. They will proceed as far as Malta under their own motive power, and from there will be towed to their destination.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 22nd January shows that of non-Chinese there were 439 to the Library and 285 to the Museum, and of Chinese 180 to the former and 3,035 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 619 persons and the Museum by 3,286.

An official crisis has broken out in the German Chinese College at Tsingtao. Two European professors having been dismissed, the others, with the exception of the elementary teachers, have resigned as a protest. The trouble has arisen through the projected reorganisation of the College on English lines.

It is stated that the Customs revenue at Dalny in 1910 amounted in round figures to £1,080,000 against the record receipts of £1,100,000 of the preceding year. Considering the comparative dullness in the bean export trade prevailing since the beginning of the season and taking into consideration the abnormal inflation of the trade in the preceding season, this nominal decrease charged last year should be regarded as meaning favourable returns surpassing all sober expectations, says the Dalny journal.

Mr. H. W. Denison, the Foreign Adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office, arrived in Hongkong yesterday by the N. D. L. steamer *Bulwer* from Yokohama. Mr. T. H. Sammons, the American Consul-General in Korea, was also a passenger.

An interesting little function took place last week at the headquarters of the Shanghai Rowing Club. Mr. Arthur Hide, the Captain of the Club, being present with a silver salver, and a gold bracelet for his wife. The salver, which was beautifully ornamented, bore the following inscription: "Presented by the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club to Arthur Hide, December 7, 1910, on the occasion of his marriage."

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, January 24th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

A "NOLLE PROSEQUI."

Wong Tsz Kin and two others were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to murder.

His Lordship informed the accused that the Attorney-General had entered a *nolle prosequi*, and that they were discharged.

The jurors were then discharged, and the Sessions adjourned *sine die*.

MURDER IN HONGKONG.

A murder was committed at the junction of Des Voeux Road and Hill Road on Monday evening. Several men on the street quarrelled about something, and one man drawing a knife stabbed another in the back, the weapon passing through the victim's body. The unfortunate man, who was a boarding-house runner, expired immediately. No arrests have been made yet.

THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, will recommend at the half-yearly meeting of the Company to be held on February 21st that a dividend of \$1.55 per share be paid to shareholders, that \$6,344.08 be written off book value of properties, wharves and lighters, and \$20,000 be carried forward to New Account.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The annual meeting of shareholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held yesterday at St. Paul's College. His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria presided.

Dr. Francis Clark, the hon. treasurer, in submitting the financial statement said: "I very much regret to say that the expenses of the Cathedral have exceeded the revenue during 1910 by \$1,346. Our expenditure during the four previous years exceeded our income by an average of \$1,350, so that there is unfortunately no improvement to report in this respect, in spite of the fact that the accounts show an increase of \$390 in pew rents, of \$313 in donations and of \$251 in collections, or \$954 in all, in addition to a special military contribution of \$262 for services rendered by the Cathedral Chaplain during the absence on short leave of the chaplain to the Forces. Our expenditure has remained practically the same as in 1909, with the exception of a sum of \$2.11 on return passages to England to which the chaplain and the organist respectively were entitled under their agreements. There are very few settings in the Cathedral which are not already rented—perhaps if more of these rented settings were also occupied there would be less difficulty in meeting our expenses—and all the members of the Church Body are very averse to any increase in the charge for settings, so that our only hope of an increased revenue lies in an appeal to those who already contribute to give more largely of their abundance, and those who have not hitherto supported their national Church in this remote diocese of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, except to claim her blessing on their marriage or her consolation in times of national or personal sorrow, that they should prove their faith by remembering that it is not only in mundane affairs that the labourer is worthy of his hire."

The statement was unanimously adopted. The Church Body, consisting of Dr. Clark, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. W. Armstrong, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Canon St. John, and Mr. Bryson were re-elected on the motion of the Bishop seconded by Mrs. Stabb.

His Lordship said they were indebted to the numerous workers, and remarked that contributions were now above the average of recent years.

The Rev. F. T. Johnson proposed a vote of thanks to the lay workers and to the Sunday School workers.

Mrs. Lander seconded and the motion was carried.

OIL FUEL FOR BATTLESHIPS.

INCREASED FACILITIES AT FORTSMOUTH.

Important extensions are being made to the naval oil fuel works on the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbour. The Admiralty has given directions for additional tanks with a capacity of 24,000 tons and when the new works are completed the total storage of the depot will amount to about 50,000 tons. In order to facilitate the fuelling of battleships a large pier is also to be built adjoining the Clarence victualling yard. The vessels will then berth alongside the pier and pump the fuel into their double bottoms through pipes leading from the tanks. The vessels bringing the liquid fuel from the oil fields will pump their cargo into the storage tanks by the same method. The tanks, for which the contractors are Messrs. Edwin Danck & Co., of Oldbury, Birmingham, are expected to be ready for use in about two months time.

MACAO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MACAO, Jan. 16th.

STRANGE GOVERNMENT MANDATE.

A notification in the *Boletin Oficial*, at the foot of which is the name of the Acting Director of Public Works, orders that all the houses in the Colony are to be colour-washed or re-painted within sixty days. How is it possible to get some 3,000 houses colour-washed in 60 days unless we import an army of painters? According to instructions, no building is to be painted white or yellow. This strange order is causing much comment and the public are wondering whether white and yellow affect the eyesight or the nerves of certain Colonial officials. The Government would be well advised before experimenting, at the cost of ratepayers to direct its attention to the public buildings, some of which are badly in need of repair. For instance, the Post Office, the Saint Domingo Market, the Monte Fort and the Harbour Office sadly need repairing and repainting. As for the order not to use yellow paint, if the colour is objectionable to the Assistant Director of Public Works, why does he not cause it to be removed from the Police Station and the Flora Burnels?

It appears to me that the Director, before considering artistic improvements, would be better engaged if he devoted his energies to the completion of urgent public works. For instance, the four white elephants, or hoppers barges, which cost the Colony more than \$50,000, are still rusting on the mud. They are badly in need of an overhaul and painting, and unless official attention is soon directed to them they will soon pass into the historic collection of ruins which grows as the prosperity of the Colony declines. Then there are numerous unsewed public wells, which are a danger to the community, and the Avenida Vaso da Gama and other public gardens are going to rack and ruin for the want of a little timely attention.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

As in previous years, gambling *ad lib.* is expected to be permitted during the holidays. On the 31st instant the streets in certain quarters will be lined with dice tables, and as he hears the shout of "Ouvre, Senhor," the pedestrian will have to withstand the temptation of a fascinating game of "colu, colu" as well as the more insidious fantan and other gambling games. The embargo against wholesale gambling is removed with the idea of attracting Chinese to the Colony, but the object of the Government would probably meet with more success if taxes were reduced and the system of squeezing put down with a determined hand.

DR. MARQUES.

His many friends in Hongkong will learn with regret that Dr. Lourenço P. Marques, who has been ailing for some time, has had a relapse, and that there is little hope of his recovery.

A WILD BIRDS' PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy yesterday J. M. C. Lopes, in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was summoned before Mr. E. R. Halifax for shooting wild birds without a licence in the New Territory on January 22nd. Mr. P. P. J. Wedelhouse appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr. L. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Sergt. Kerr, stationed at Shun Tsui, spoke to having on the 22nd inst. seen the defendant in possession of the two birds produced at Faialing. They were ring doves and had been freshly killed. They were fully grown. They were not blue rocks.

By Mr. d'Almada. He had been in the New Territory about 14 years. He had been cutting himself. He had shot both at home and here.

Do you consider that the pigeons in the Hongkong Gardens are blue rocks?—Yes.

Where did you get these two birds?—At the railway station.

And you insisted on taking them away from a sportsman?—Yes. They were wild birds.

Discussion took place as to whether the birds produced came within the meaning of the Ordinance.

Mr. Wedelhouse suggested he should produce two blue rock pigeons to compare with the birds in Court.

His Worship said he should like to see them produced and have them described. But Mr. Wedelhouse had better make haste because the birds would not keep very long.

The case was remanded until Friday.

PROFESSOR GROSSI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

THE NEW FEATURES IN THE PROGRAMME.

We are informed that Professor Grossi has been challenged to walk the chalk-line by telepathic suggestion at the Theatre to-night. A well-known local gentleman who has sent the challenge will bring his own chalk, and bandage the professor himself. The only condition the professor makes is that a disinterested party, selected from the audience, will "lead" him, through transmission of thought, that is to say, the professor has to walk a chalk-line drawn, no matter how or where, and rely for guidance entirely upon the concentration of thought by the disinterested party who will walk a few paces behind him.

To-night Professor Grossi performs the feats of auto-suggestion which formed the great feature of his long engagement at the Hippodrome, London. He will put into execution any material act in the thoughts of any person in his audience, that is to say, he will do what Middle-earth has been doing at the performances already given, but he will use persons in the audience themselves as mediums. It is a wonderful performance and should attract a crowded house.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protested by the Telegraph Message
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"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

JAPANESE ANARCHISTS EXECUTED.

TOKYO, January 24th.

Twelve of the condemned anarchists were executed this morning, including the woman.

The news has created general surprise in Tokyo on account of the haste with which the sentence has been carried out.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

TOKYO, January 24th. Count Komura, the Prime Minister, in his speech in the Diet on the country's foreign relations, emphasised the determination of the Government to maintain the status quo in Manchuria.

THE LATE REAR-ADmiral
GUHLER.
AN IMPOSING FUNERAL
PROCESSION.

No more imposing and impressive funeral procession has ever been witnessed in the Colony of Hongkong than that of ye starday, when the embalmed remains of Rear-Admiral Guhler were conveyed from the German Consulate, first to St. John's Cathedral and then to the Naval Yard for embarkation. The corto was one which did fitting honour to the distinguished officer's rank, and at the same time emphasised the genuineness of the regret which his demise occasioned. The mourners were of many nations. Every foreign warship in port was represented by a squad of men, practically every foreign Consul in the Colony was present, and the gathering of civilian mourners comprised many nationalities.

The funeral procession started from the German Consulate in College Gardens, where the deceased Admiral had been lying-in-state in a coffin of polished oak, which lay in a darkened room of the Consulate, the surroundings being dimly lighted by candles. The coffin was enveloped in the German naval flag, and on top of it were laid the decorations, the sword, the epaulettes and the hat of the deceased officer, over whose remains stood a guard of four sailors from S.M.S. *Luchs*. Within the darkened Consulate the solemn silence usually associated with death prevailed. Men spoke in whispers and moved with stealth. Outside, where the procession was forming, there was the heavy tramp of squads of men, punctuated by the sharp commands of officers.

Having regard to the numerous nationalities represented in the corto, and the many languages spoken, the procession was got into line in a remarkably quick time, and when all was in readiness the men who were on guard over the deceased carried the coffin from the building to the gun-carriage in waiting. Captain Power of H.M.S. *Monmouth* and Lieutenant Wieblitz led the procession, which proceeded on its way to the Cathedral through lines of the K.O.Y.L.I. and the 13th Rajputs, who were drawn up on either side of the road in the vicinity of the Consulate. First came the guard of honour drawn from the crew of the German gunboat *Luchs*. Then the band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry playing the "Dead March." Admiral Guhler's flag lieutenant, carrying his deceased leader's decorations followed, and after him Pastor Mueller in front of the squad of bluejackets from H.M.S. *Monmouth* who pulled the gun-carriage. The coffin was covered with wreaths, and beside it walked the pall-bearers, who were: His Excellency General Anderson G.O.C., Admiral Kawashima, Commander Byres, the senior captain of the British warships in port, the commander of the Austrian cruiser *Franz Joseph I.* and the commander of the French gunboat.

His Excellency the Governor followed, accompanied by the representative of Admiral Winslow (who is at present at Singapore), the commanders of the German warships *Luchs* and *Tsingtao*, and a number of German officers. Next came the foreign Consuls, who were succeeded by German civilians, and on either side of the latter marched German sailors carrying wreaths. The British marines came next in order, and were followed by contingents of Austrians, French and Japanese sailors. Following the latter was a Portuguese bluejacket bearing two large wreaths entwined with black ribbons. Next came a party of bluejackets laden with wreaths, and after them a large concourse of British sailors, who were followed by numerous naval officers. Officers of the Garrison, the Hongkong Volunteers and the Volunteer Troop succeeded, and a number of civilians brought up the rear.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

Simple yet impressive was the service in St. John's Cathedral. The corto was met at the main entrance by His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria who was accompanied by the clergy of the Cathedral and several naval chaplains. They preceded the coffin to the chancel steps, where it was deposited, wreaths being laid alongside. In addition to His Excellency the Governor, the British naval and military officers, the naval officers of other countries, and the members of the Consular Corps, there were many members of the civil community, a considerable number of whom belonged to the German Colony. As the coffin was borne up the aisle—the congregation standing—Chopin's Marche Funèbre was played. Pastor Muller conducted the service, which was entirely in German. After prayer had been offered up, he delivered an appropriate discourse, at the end of which Luther's Hymn was played on the organ. At the close of the service, the coffin was carried out by the German bluejackets and the procession was reformed.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The procession, which proceeded by Garden Road to the Naval Yard, passed through a route densely lined by spectators and held by British soldiers belonging to the garrison and to the native regiments. Traffic in Queen's Road was brought to a standstill and the tramway service had to be suspended, during the solemn and stately progress of the procession. From the gates of the Naval Yard to the wall along which lay the German gunboat *Tsingtao* the corto passed through a double line of British bluejackets, and, commencing with its entrance in the Yard, the warships of the several nationalities represented in the harbour fired minute guns, taking the time from H.M.S. *Tiger*. The large gathering stood reverently watching the

conveyance of the coffin on board the *Tsingtao* and the placing of the wreaths on board. The sombre proceedings were rendered more impressive by the firing party from S.M.S. *Luchs*, discharging three volleys over the mortal remains of their Admiral and as the buglers of the K.O.Y.L.I. followed with the "Last Post." The *Tsingtao*, on whose mast the flag of the deceased admiral had been run up, then cast off, and slowly proceeded across the harbour. The coffin was disembarked, carried along the wharf alongside which the German mail steamer *Buelow* was lying, and then taken on board for transmission to Germany. This ended a most impressive ceremony.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The floral tributes were both numerous and magnificent. Among those who sent wreaths were:

H.E. the Governor and Lady Ingard
Vice-Admiral Winslow
Major-General and Mrs. Anderson
Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., to H.E. the Governor and Captain Simon, Private Secretary.

Commander and Mrs. Byres
Commander and Officers H.M.S. *Minotaur*
Commander and Officers S.M.S. *Luchs*.

Officers H.M.S. *Tarver*
Officers H.M.S. *Monmouth*
Commander and Officers H.M.S. *Acericus*
Commander and Officers H.M.S. *Merlin*
Commandant de canonniers français *Argus*.

Admiral Count Yamamoto
Vice-Admiral Baron Saito, Japanese Minister of Marine.

Commander and Officers H.M.S. *Waterwitch*
Commander and Officers of H.M.S. *Newcastle*
Officers of H.M.S. *Flora*.

Officers of the Kaiser Franz Joseph I.
Rear-Admiral Kawashima
Admiral Baron Ijima.

Commander and Officers of the *Patria*
Commander and Officers of the *República*
A Coy. officers' cook, S.M.S. *Luchs*.

German Imperial Ambassador Dr. von Mumm.

Colonel Datta and Officers 105th Mahrattas
German Consul-General at Shanghai
German Club, Hongkong.

Mr. T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul
Officers 13th Rajputs.

Messrs. Melchers & Co.
Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.

Mr. Ernst Arndt
Deutsche Asiatic Bank
Hamburg Amerika Linie.

Nord-Deutsche Lloyd Inspection
Nord-Dentscher Lloyd Officers.

Messrs. Knuse & Co.
Oriental Tobacco Co.

Mr. F. Lieb.

Mr. E. H. Thiel.

Mr. J. Daniels.

Dr. and Mrs. Justi
Dr. and Mrs. Müller.

Messrs. Passagier & Co., Amoy
Messrs. Blackhead & Co., Canton.

Mr. H. Brodersen, Amoy.

Mr. F. H. Hobbs.

Mr. F. Schwarzkopf, Hamburg.

Messrs. F. Schwarzkopf & Co., *Tsingtao*.

Messrs. Garrels, Borneo & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Detmers.

Messrs. Gaupp & Co.

Mr. A. Borchgrevink.

Mr. G. Frischland.

Messrs. Jøbken & Co.

Mr. C. R. Scholthass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Friedrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebner.

Mr. Blunck, Shanghai.

Mr. H. A. Siebs.

Mr. Pors, Yokohama.

Mr. G. P. Lammett.

Mr. H. Bune.

Mr. G. Liebert, Consul for France.

Mr. Von Wiser, Austrian Consul.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuhrmann.

Staff of the French Consulate.

Messrs. W. Moyerink & Co.

THE KING AND A LOYALIST.

During a political argument at Chesterton, Cambridge, Mr. W. F. Warren, who was a member of the Volunteer Force for thirty years, resented what he considered to be disloyal language being used by him. He was severely injured, knocked down. He fell on some broken glass, and receiving severe injuries to one of his legs is likely to remain in hospital for some time. The King caused the following letter to be sent to Mr. Warren:

"York Cottage, Sandringham.

December 25, 1910.

The King regrets to hear that owing to your pluckily taking exception to disloyal language being used you sustained severe injuries and that you had the misfortune to fall on some broken glass and received deep cuts in the leg in consequence. His Majesty desires to be informed of your condition, and hopes that the injuries you have received are not of a serious nature. Yours faithfully, F. E. Poer Sonby.

"Mr. William Warren, 193, Victoria-road, Chesterton."

THE DEATH OF MRS. ROSSITER.

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter in a letter to a friend in India gives the following particulars about the sudden death on the 26th ult. of Mrs. Rossiter, in India. He and Mrs. Rossiter had just concluded their visit to Benares and were about to start for Lucknow, India, when Mrs. Rossiter was taken suddenly ill and expired almost instantly. He states that the body was embalmed for shipment to the States and sent to Calcutta, where the body was cremated, as the authorities would not permit the shipment out of the country. He states that he arranged to proceed immediately to New York, his address there being 3,750 Broadway.

WEDDINGS BY THE DOZEN.

Thirty-seven weddings in 75 minutes, 74 people made happy at the rate of one a minute, was the record achieved by the Vicar of St. Luke's, Canning Town, "the Cathedral of the East," and his curate on Christmas morning.

Forty brides, who arrived at Kerachi by the troophop *Dongola*, were married on one day recently to their respective fiancés, who came to meet them from various garrisons in India. Thirty-two were married at Holy Trinity Church, Madras, in sets of six at a time, two couples at a Roman Catholic Church, two at the Scottish Church and two at a Methodist Church.

THE ROYAL ROUTE TO THE CITY.

The shop-keepers in Regent Street and Oxford Street are beginning to entertain very jocular feelings of the Strand, Fleet St. and

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Dec. 28th.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

Definite arrangements have now been made for the "loan" of five British military officers for the reorganisation of the Chinese Army. I am told that the officers selected will be in the proportion of two from the Engineers, two from the Artillery, and one of commanding rank. The engagement will be for three years. It seemed at one period of the negotiations that the Japanese Government might object to the employment of British officers, as supplying a possible precedent for the introduction of other foreign instructors. The Imperial authorities in Peking, however, gave the necessary assurance, and so the objection was withdrawn.

THE CORONATION.

There will be sixty thousand regular troops on duty in London during the Coronation as well as a large number of Territorials, and Indian and Colonial troops. The Duke of Connaught is to be invited to take command of this special force, and his two principal assistants will be Major General Codrington, commanding the London District, and Major General Cowans, Director General of the Territorial Forces. Prince Arthur of Connaught will probably act as principal A. D. C. to his father. The preliminary work in connection with this department is considerable, and it is expected that the Duke will commence this at once, the fleet will be returned from South Africa. The fleet will be represented at the Coronation by nearly 3,000 sailors and a strong force of Royal Marine artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

The Admiralty is contemplating a series of changes in regard to the disposition of fleets in home waters, and the first matures with Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg hauling down his flag as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, a post he has held since November, 1908. From to-day the Atlantic Fleet will no longer be an independent command, but will be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, of which force it will form a third fully-commissioned division. The Atlantic Fleet consists of six 15,000-ton battleships (Prince of Wales, Queen, London, Formidable, Implacable, and Venerable) to which are attached the Fifth Cruiser Squadron of four armoured vessels. Prince Louis' successor is Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, who since 1908 has been at the Admiralty as Third Sea Lord and Controller. Sir John Jellicoe does not take over the full responsibility of his predecessor, for while Prince Louis was commander-in-chief, Sir John is designated as "vice-admiral commanding the Atlantic Fleet." It is believed that Prince Louis will be the next commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Royal Colonial Institute in Northumberland Avenue was reopened last week, the alterations of the premises and enlargement of the accommodation having cost £9,000. The Institute has now 5,000 Fellows in all parts of the Empire, and the new home combines exceptional educational opportunities with all the comforts and convenience of a modern club. The Institute contains the most representative colonial library in the world, and its 90,000 volumes are at the service of any person bent on legitimate enquiry. The law library and map-room afford facilities which have not hitherto existed in the United Kingdom, and Fellows can consult Government gazettes from any part of the Empire, as well as the complete files of over 500 colonial papers. In the basement is a Parliamentary library containing official documents from the Crown and self-governing Colonies. Forty-two years ago the Institute started with two rooms at the back of the Strand, and the many people distinguished in Colonial matters who attended the reopening reception bore testimony to its present-day importance.

IMPENDING JUDICIAL CHANGES.

With the end of the first portion of the legal year there are rumours as to possible judicial changes in the near future. At present there are four judges who have long earned their retirement, namely, Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Kennedy and Justices Grantham and Lawrence. They are each entitled to a pension of £3,500 a year, as it is some time since they completed their fifteen years' service. By an act passed last session two additional common law Judges were created, on the understanding that Parliament conceded this extra strength in order to wipe out the arrears of work. During the past few days the proceedings in the courts have shown what can be done with concerted action. It is clear that in a short time arrears will cease to exist, and then, perhaps, we shall be able to go back to the former number of King's Bench Judges (sixteen) to keep the legal machine moving.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

The statement of a Welsh Member of Parliament, who is a close personal friend of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the probable order of legislation in the new Parliament, is being taken very seriously in Unionist quarters. The first measure of the Government will be the Parliament Bill, which will be introduced at once. It will not, however, take up the whole "me" of the House, and so Welsh Disestablishment will come on in the first session. There is no necessity for delay, as the Bill is ready, having passed its first reading last year. It will probably be re-introduced early in March and sent up to the Lords before the Coronation. The Home Rule Bill will take up the whole session of 1912. It could not be introduced earlier, as time will be required to alter Mr. Gladstone's Bill so as to meet the changed circumstances occasioned by Land Purchase, County Councils, Old-Age Pensions, etc. The new Home Rule Bill, even if it deals with Ireland alone and does not take the form of a measure providing for Federal Home Rule for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, must be a very difficult measure from that of Mr. Gladstone's. Neither education nor licensing can be dealt with in either of the first two sessions. These matters are too highly contentious to be run simultaneously with either the Parliament Bill or the Home Rule Bill. The Scottish Land Bill has already passed through the Commons and been rejected by the Lords, and the Upper House may pass the measure when it is next presented. The Plural Voting Bill with all elections on one day may also become law before the Government go out of office.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The P. & O. Company are making further additions to their Fleet, and the "M" class is being strengthened by two fine vessels of 13,000 tons each. One, the *Maloya*, has already been launched at Belfast, and the other, the *Medina*, is now under construction at Greenock, when the latter is completed, there will be ten vessels of the "M" class in the Eastern trade. Their length is 569 feet, breadth 65 ft. 6 in., and depth 39 ft. 3 in. Accommodation will be provided for nearly 700 passengers in the first and second saloons, and special attention has been paid to promenade space. There are also an increased number of single-berth cabins, and an open-air verandah smoking-room at the end of the smoking saloon, which is placed on the promenade deck.

THE ROYAL ROUTE TO THE CITY.

The shop-keepers in Regent Street and Oxford Street are beginning to entertain very jocular feelings of the Strand, Fleet St. and

Ludgate Hill, which thoroughfares have for long been considered the historic Royal route to the City. The fashionable shopkeepers of the West End now claim that their streets are entitled to inclusion in Royal processional routes through London, and their claim to be considered in connection with the visit which the King and Queen will pay to the City after the Coronation is supported by the tradespeople of New Oxford Street and Holborn. A petition signed by six hundred persons in these thoroughfares will be presented to the Earl Marshal after Christmas. They have no desire to take the honour of the Royal route away from the Strand and Fleet Street, and the suggestion apparently is that the route shall be lengthened to include the West End. Many premises in Regent Street are Crown property, and many of the petitioners are holders of Royal warrants, while no one can deny their suitability for a processional way. Oxford Street in particular would lend itself for exceptional decorative display.

THE TEA MARKET.

Various reasons are being advanced to account for the increase in the price of Indian and Ceylon tea, the consumption of which article this year is greater and the supply shorter. Years ago China had a monopoly of the Russian market, the thin light tea from China exactly suiting the Russian palate, and being better for the nerves than the heavier blends of Ceylon and India. It is asserted that the high-grade Indian and Ceylon teas, which are quite light and thin, are now selling in Russia in preference to the Chinese teas. Then again the consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea is greatly increasing in America, Canada and the States both going to India and Ceylon rather than to China and Japan. All over the world, in fact, the consumption of tea is on the increase, and that has led to a shortage, which has in turn put up the price. A Mincing Lane merchant gives another interesting reason. "There is no doubt," he says, "that the granting of old-age pensions has had a good deal to do with the greater amount of tea-drinking that is going on just now. In October last there were nearly 700,000 pensioners in the United Kingdom. These people belong to a class which spends a greater proportion of its income on tea than any other class in the country. The old-age pension has enabled them to spend a little more on tea than formerly, and it is better than spending the money in drink." Present conditions are

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Pictures Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES Authorized by the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB are those printed by Messrs. NORONHA & CO. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [232]

LONDON FIRM OF

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

with excellent connection all over the British Isles amongst Wholesalers and Retailers is desirous of taking up the Agency for one or two First Class Houses. Please address letters direct to:

H. J. GEESHOI, 13, Duke Street, Tooley Street, London, S.E. 226]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 12 o'clock, No. 19, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [229]

COME TO MANILA FOR THE CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 21-28, 1911.

Come and enjoy a week of fun and revelry. See the Biggest and Best Show that has ever taken place in the Orient.

GREAT AEROPLANE FLIGHTS DAILY.

GLENN CURTIS BIPLANE MARS, Aviator. MAGNIFICENT PAGEANTS, GRAND SOCIETY CIRCUS. THE BAILES, FUN ON THE BENTECOS. Exhibits of AGRICULTURE AND MINERALS. HORSE AND DOG SHOW, ATHLETIC SPORTS.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT MANILA AT CARNIVAL TIME. 50 Dollars Round Trip on all Steamship Lines. [233]

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"K ENLIS." The PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandas; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. Apply—

COMMANDER BASIL TAYLOR, R.N., Harbour Department. Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [228]

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE. For NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"KATUNA." On or about 14th February. For freight and further information apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE. Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [230]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazard and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [233]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Government Notification No. 9 of 13th inst. the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th and 31st inst., respectively. Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [225]

TO LET, FROM 1ST MARCH.

NORTHERN HALE CHATER'S BUNGALOW, Kowloon. Apply to— CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [227]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NETTLEWOOD, No. 55, Robinson Road. Furnished for about 9 months from March, 1911.

No. 23, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION. No. 21 and 25, SHELLY STREET. "YALTA" from 1st April, 1911, fully furnished, with Grass Tennis Court and Garden. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—TO CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [214]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. M. NEMAZEE has REMOVED from No. 6, Des Voeux Road to No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD. Hongkong, 12th January, 1911. [177]

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, in Central Locality. Apply—

"X. Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [215]

INTIMATIONS

BOXING! BOXING!

AT THE CITY HALL.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1911.

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

BILL LEWIS v.

ROD STANTON,

the best of 25 three-minute rounds

for a purse of \$1,000, \$500 aside,

and the welterweight supremacy.

15 Rounds.

GR. ARUNDEL v. PTE. RICHARDS.

10 Rounds.

STOKER ARNOLD v. GR. BEDBROOK.

8 Rounds.

PTE. POTTER v. SEAMAN PRICE.

Doors Open 8.30. Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Admission \$2, \$3 and \$5. Ring-side Seats \$10.

Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price to Gallery.

Bookings and Plans at the ROBINSON

PIANO CO.

Late-Cat. Late Ferry.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1911. [214]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

H. M. NEMAZEE has REMOVED

from No. 6, Des Voeux Road to No.

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TRY OUR DELICIOUS

PRESSED BEEF

40 Cents per lb.

BROWN

30 Cents per lb.

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JUST RECEIVED:

ANOTHER SPLENDID PARCEL

FOR

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OLD, SILVER, GOLD and SILVER BEADED TRIMMINGS and SILVER SPANGLE TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALL & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [38]

NEW YEAR GOODS

CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS,

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GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

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A 24 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with

starting switch, pulleys, &c., complete

is offered for Sale by the Undersigned.

The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

Apply—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1204]

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LOT 31 and 36 at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

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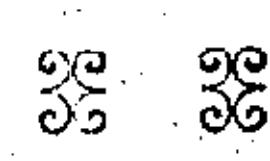
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For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
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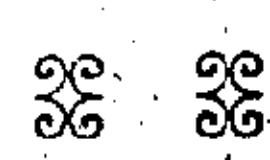
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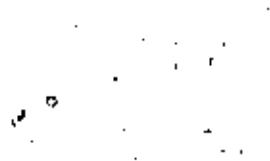
Perfect Personal
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Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from
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Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT HONAM
COLLEGE, CANTON.

On Saturday all was *en fete* at the Ellis Kadoorie House College, for it was the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. The great hall of the college was most tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, while the vestibule was gay with Chinese decorations. A large number of friends and well-wishers of the College were present while the gathering was presided over by Mr. Shields, the Canton Postal Commissioner, who also distributed the prizes. There was also present, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, the founder of the College, and Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Secretary. The proceedings opened with the following remarks by Mr. LAU CHU PAK:-

Mr. Shields, Ladies and Gentlemen.—In offering you a hearty welcome in the name of the committee of the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society, I have to tender you our sincere thanks for the pleasure which your kind presence here this morning gives us. Your presence, I may presume, signifies your approval and appreciation of the work which the society has been carrying on in the Southern Capital of China during the last nine years. Though there is nothing of special interest on record for me to boast of, the committee and staff have plodded so steadily and patiently until this school has to-day become the largest of its kind in Canton in which English is taught side by side with Chinese. As a feeder to the mercantile and official services of China, this school has played a no unimportant part. I fervently hope that with your support and the patronage of the Chinese themselves it will continue to play its important part and fulfil the hopes of its founder and committee. I have now pleasure in calling upon the Headmaster to read his report.

The Headmaster (Mr. JAMES MOORE, M. A.) then read his report.—It is with great pleasure I present to you to-day the Report for session 1910-1911. We have had to face serious difficulties this session and yet we have made very considerable progress and have good reason to congratulate ourselves on another successful year. During this session classes were held on 220 days. The greatest number on the roll on any one day throughout the year was 589, compared with 450 last year; the maximum daily attendance this session was 557 compared with 425 last session. The average daily roll this session was 532 against 427 last year, and the average daily attendance was 473 as against 425 last session. These numbers show an average absence of 59 compared with 63 for last year, but although they show an increase the percentage on the average roll has gone down, and so we really show an improvement in attendance. This year 49 students made a perfect attendance. During the session we tried to effect a more easily perceptible improvement in attendance by sending a special notice to report absentees to parents and to get a proper explanation of their absence from school, and, although not without some good result, it revealed to us some disappointing features: first, that truancy was more common among the students than we had suspected; second, that in several cases of truancy we were not properly supported by the parents or guardians; third, the large number of students who had given wrong addresses. However, next year I hope to be able to devote more attention to the chronic absences and report more favourably on next session's attendance. This session the school has been overcrowded, and we have had to refuse admission to several students. Next session I recommend that extra premises be rented near at hand to give us greater accommodation and allow us room for expansion.

In the final examination the passes obtained were the following:—134 passed 1st Class; 162 passed 2nd Class; 69 passed 3rd Class. There were 6 failures. 41 attended only part of the examination, and 168 were absent for the whole of it. These last two numbers show that altogether 109 students did not complete, or take any part in, the examination, a feature most disappointing to the teachers; and although some had just reason for being absent, there are many others who absented themselves merely on account of examination fright, and it is noticeable that this latter number seems to be increasing year by year. The average marks obtained in the various subjects were:—Reading 54 per cent, dictation 75, arithmetic 56, conversation 79, translation 69, geography 83, composition 72, grammar 73, history 82, writing and neatness 78, English 82, algebra 66, and mensuration 63. These results and average marks are not so good as those obtained last year.

After explaining the cause of this Mr. Moore read the report by Mr. Beaumont on the Science Class as follows:—“Towards the middle of last term a Science Class was organised by me for the benefit of the boys of the highest classes. Fifty students handed in their names, and the subjects chosen were Hygiene and Elementary Chemistry. For the first week or two very great interest was shown by all the students, and there was, every day, full attendance. A little later, however, certain boys, having discovered that science is something more than witnessing a series of experiments dropped out of the class, which henceforth had about 30 in number. These proved themselves very diligent throughout the whole course of the lectures and manifested much interest therein. Of the two subjects taken, Hygiene seemed to be the favourite with the pupils, and during the lessons many thoughtful questions were asked by the boys relative to hygienic improvements they wished to carry out in their own houses, and I am not without hope that the lessons may be the source of much benefit to the homes of these scholars. Fair interest was also shown in Chemistry and at least two of the boys have been endeavouring to perform experiments themselves in their own houses. The examination results were on the whole fairly creditable, although I am sorry to report that certain pupils became nervous on the examination day and absented themselves. Only the very best students were therefore in attendance, and these 20 in number, obtained an average of 75 per cent. of marks. The Hygiene Questions were well and fully answered, but the Chemistry questions did not produce such good results. In nearly all cases the diagrams were very poor and many boys came to grief over the equations showing the chemical re-actions. Other boys again were too vague in their answers and their replies were couched in anything but scientific language. The highest percentage of marks obtained was 88 per cent. (Young To Haung), while the lowest was 48 per cent. It is my intention next term to devote two lessons a week to the study of Human Physiology, therefore in future there will be lectures given as follows:—Chemistry, 2 days; Hygiene, 2 day; Physiology, 2 days.”

The Headmaster added that this year the students had taken a much keener interest in sport, and in conclusion expressed his sincere gratitude to the staff for their never-failing loyalty. To Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Hocking especially he offered his sincerest thanks for the sympathetic manner in which they have helped him in all the work of the school and for the very energetic manner in which they have performed their class work. Mr. To and Mr. Lau were also thanked specially for the excellent advice they had given at certain important times and the valuable services they had rendered the school both in class work and

in connection with the business of the school.

After the Headmaster had finished his report, Mr. Shields rose to address the meeting. His speech, which made a deep impression on his hearers, was as follows:—Mr. Kadoorie; Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Moore, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It was a great yet welcome surprise to me when I was asked to be present here to-day and to present the prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie College, Honam. And I am keenly sensible of the honour conferred upon me. It is hardly meet that I should enlarge on the merits of the founder of this college, but it is worthy of passing note that the philanthropic spirit which has sown the seed of this enterprise is worthy of respect and honour by all who claim to be enlightened. It is pleasing to note that the founder is reaping his reward to-day by seeing men go forth to govern commerce and country and to bring glory to the “old school.” I may say that I am personally interested in this college, as my official position brings under my eye many past and present pupils who apply for positions in the Imperial Postal Service. I know that Ellis Kadoorie students are scattered far and wide in our service, and so far as I know they answer the call of duty and proceed to the uttermost confines of the Empire with cheerfulness and obedience. It is true that many applicants do not enter our ranks, not because of their merits, but because we can only find positions for a limited number. Entrance is gained by competitive examination only, and candidates who attain the highest standard of excellence are chosen to fill the vacancies as they occur. We look for a high standard of integrity and excellence in students from this college, and we, as a rule, get it, but I sometimes note that some come forward before they are ripe, thus being a misfortune due to various causes: First, Desire to earn a living and endeavour to throw off the school yoke too early an age; second, Forced by financial reasons to leave school at too early a stage of their education; third, Ambition.

The first two points I will not dwell on, but as regards the latter, I may say that ambition is a good quality in a man provided that it is governed. I am sure that every scholar in this college wants to succeed in life, and his ambition is to do something. Before he can do that something, he must lay the foundation of greatness by cultivating himself, and by imbuing useful knowledge that will, in the course of his existence, enable him by intelligence, virtue, and straight dealing, to attain his end. China's great sage Confucius may be here quoted, and what he said when alive is equally applicable to the present-day seeker after greatness. “This great sage says:—

“What the great learning teaches is—to illustrate illustrations virtuous, to renovate the people, and to rest in the highest excellence.

The Ancients who wished to illustrate illustrations virtuous throughout the Empire first ordered well their own States. Wishing to order well their own States, they first regulated their own families; wishing to regulate their own families, they first cultivated their persons; wishing to cultivate their persons, they first rectified their hearts; wishing to rectify their hearts, they first sought to be sincere in their thoughts; wishing to be sincere in their thoughts, they first extended to the utmost their knowledge. Such extension of knowledge lay in the investigation of things. From the Emperor down to the mass of the people all must consider the cultivation of the person as the root of things.

It is impossible that when a root is diseased or neglected, a tree can spring forth and bear fruit. So with mankind, if the mind is not cultivated, and given to his country or to the world at large something useful, no matter how small, I think that the youth of to-day is not the youth of fifty years ago. Fifty years ago, the Youth of China was slow, calm, and ploddingly industrious. To-day he is more mentally feverish, and more inclined to follow the mob, and to seek, by silly demonstrations, what he considers his rights. If time and patience were given to thinking out the various problems that exist, they, with their inborn intelligence, would soon see that the greatest men who have moved the world are to be found in the ranks of the highest educated who have reasoned out the right course to pursue. By therefore paying strict attention to the early cultivation of the mind, the youth of to-day will imbibe useful and practical knowledge that will fit them to take their place in the ranks of great men in time to come. Confucius says again that “the progress of the superior man is upward, and the progress of the mean man is downward, and he who is not in any particular office has nothing to do with the administration of the Empire.”

My book learning is a splendid thing in itself, but it at times unfit the man for the practical side of life if that man is disinclined to try to help himself by putting his book learning to practical use. I was reading an article the other day on the report of an engineering critic who dealt with the subject of technical education. This article said that “A point which should be brought distinctly into prominence is the value of handcraft and the good effect produced by manual training on the mental capacity.” This, I thought, was very true, but how few in China realise this fact? Many youths seem to think that any profession that involves at the outset the application of manual labour is degrading. They must disabuse their minds of this misconception sooner or later, for China is wakening up to its needs and finds that it lacks the practical men, in any number, who can act with hand and brain equally, and, therefore, the man who is ready with a practical knowledge of engineering and such handicrafts will be the man who will lead the way in China's future development. The highest in the land in many foreign countries do not consider it degrading to learn a trade, and even the present King of England, when the boy, went through a course of practical engineering. There is no doubt that material progress is being made in China to-day. Railways are springing up all over the country, tapping rich fields, and leading to better distribution of commodities, and to opening up of new markets everywhere. It is also an undoubted fact that railways and good communications are of great importance in raising the character of a people, and, in a measure, developing such resources as are calculated to elevate the people and add materially to their comfort and prosperity. The building of these railways can only be done by men who have studied hard and attained the special knowledge requisite for such work, and those who pause a moment to think will see the possibilities of a bright future to a practical-trained craftsman. I would therefore ask you students to think not only of book learning but to cast a thought at practical training and remember that there are not sufficient positions for you all in offices and banks, yachts and colleges, and you must look around and find something on which to expend the useful learning you are now acquiring. Your Headmaster has dwelt minutely in the Report for the year on the working of the College, and on the whole, it is very satisfactory indeed. The tendency, I note, for you young students to play truant is more rife than I thought. Were a boy discovered to have played truant in my school days, he was severely punished not only at school but by his parents. It behoves parents and guardians

to assist the cause of education, and, incidentally, the teachers, by seeing that their wards do not unmercifully remain away from school. I note from the report that there were only six failures in the final examinations out of a total of 371 who faced the examiners. This is a good record indeed, and speaks well for the efficiency of the teaching staff. A disappointing feature that I note is the number who remain away from these examinations. Examinations are not held with a view to ridicule the ignorant or the timid, but they are held to find out the progress each individual is making in the various subjects taught. There is, therefore, not necessarily disgrace in failure, and there is no reason why a boy should fear to stand the test of an examination. I note with great satisfaction that the students of this College have been interested in hygiene and sanitation, and that Mr. Beaumont has held classes on this important subject. It is true that in Europe hygienic legislation is a matter for Parliament, so is the disposal of sewage in large quantities and the purification of river, but the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation lie with the individual. It is an undoubted fact that experts in hygiene and sanitation will one day be required in China, and a study of the principles thereof may be of great benefit to those who, knowing the value that this science will have on the future of China, decide sooner or later to make it their life's work. It must, however, be carefully and wisely studied through the medium of modern education. It is gratifying to note that the students are taking a certain amount of interest in sports of all kinds. At Nanking during October last year China held intercollegiate sports in which some splendid sporting talent was brought to light. This shows that Young China of to-day is not contenting itself to mere facts and figures, but is mingling learning alternately with play. The old proverb says that “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” When judiciously followed, a knowledge of sports is a wonderful asset to man, as it keeps the body healthy and solid, and by so doing, the mind is rested and becomes quicker and more alert, better able to absorb knowledge during the hours of study. Education and sport going hand-in-hand have a

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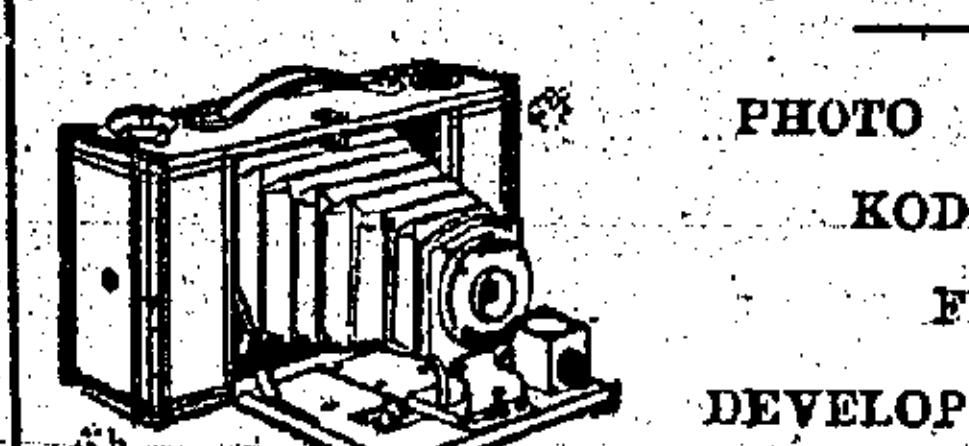


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(Continued from page 5)
high moral influence on a youth, and enable him to feel a manly personality at an early age. They help him to meet misfortune with courage and to welcome fortune without the danger of shaking his mental balance. The man who succeeds in life and retains his own and his fellow-men's respect is the boy who, in school, was straight, honest, and above board in work and play. He never acquired the nasty habit of looking for crooked ways to gain an unfair advantage, but, on the contrary, he "played the game," held his head high and kept his conscience clear as the sun. I trust that not a few of the boys I see here to-day will come forward to the front rank as great men, men to whom the mass of the people will look up to as standards of integrity and intelligence, and to whom fathers and mothers will point as examples worthy to be followed by their children. China has need of loyal sons, with clean and alert minds, ready to give the very best they possess for their country's good. I am sure that there are many here who will rise and win fame and bring to the "Old School," the Ellis Kadocie College, Honam, equal fame and glory. I have detained you a long time, and you have listened to me with great patience, but, before I sit down, I would like to say that I will be happy to give a prize in the form of a medal to be known as the "Hong Gold Medal" for Mathematics, providing that the school authorities agree in accord.

The prizes were then distributed by Mr. Shields, the recipient thereof coming in for a great deal of applause, especially Mr. Sung Po Fung, the winner of the Ho Kau Tong Scholarship, the most important of all the prizes. After the prizes had been distributed, the Hon. Sec. Mr. Lai Chu Pak, arose and addressed the meeting in the following words:—Mr. Moore.—It has been my duty to come here every year both to criticize the report of the Headmaster and to admonish the pupils. Fortunately, in the former case, as if my wishes had always been anticipated, I have not, as yet, been given an opportunity of finding fault with the work done by the staff, especially the English members of it. In the latter case, though off and on, I have occasion to express my displeasure at the conduct of some of the pupils, what I said was fully justified, aiming as it did at nothing but modelling their character after a manner their parents, and well-wishers very much wish it to be, as boys going to school should also learn manners, and acquaint themselves with the requirements of social etiquette. Speaking of your report generally, the result of the work done last year is admittedly not so gratifying as that in former years, but considering the many difficulties by which you were hampered, I congratulate you and your assistants that another session has been brought to a close without worse happenings. As to the special class organized by Mr. Beaumont, the committee thank him very much for his hearty co-operation with yourself to afford the students in the upper classes a higher intellectual training. This class will further the welfare not only of the school but also of those attending it. I sincerely hope that the students will equally appreciate Mr. Beaumont's effort by putting in a larger attendance next year. Ladies and gentlemen, in addition to what Mr. Shields so kindly and ably said for the benefit of the students I should like to make a few remarks: I think you have of late noticed the Chinese have during the last two or three years taken a great interest in the movement to refresh the memory of their countrymen with the teachings of Confucius, who for the last 2,400 odd years has remained supreme as China's greatest moral teacher. It may be asked why such a great interest has recently been taken. I don't think I am far wrong in saying that it is because the minds of the Chinese, maddened by reforms during the past few years, have shown signs of degeneration, as in the days of Confucius, when the young treated the old with disrespect and the inferiors their superiors with contempt, thus throwing the country into aarming disorder. It is not my intention to go into the history of those days, as it requires a more learned man than myself to give accurate accounts, and besides to dwell on the subject at length will take up too much of your valuable time. The reason I have referred to it is because it is widely hoped that by reviving the interest in the doctrines of Confucius, which have been sadly neglected in the introduction of reforms, the Chinese will, in their rush for new knowledge, stop to think of the time-honoured precepts observed by their forefathers. The students of the present day, in the pursuit of new knowledge, have derived some peculiar ideas, which are neither Chinese nor European. They appear to have cast the social relations entirely to the winds. If those who have acquired a smattering of European knowledge think that every man should live for himself, the sooner they give up that idea the better it would be for their own good as well as that of their homes and country. All the world over, there are as many ties between rulers and subjects, parents and children, husbands and wives, masters and pupils as there are in China. These should be drawn tighter as the world goes on, instead of being cut and run. The instances I am going to relate were unheard of in the days of my youth, but in these days of reform, since the old system of education was reorganized, they have been of common occurrence. A student staying abroad wrote home to his father for some money. He said: "Dear old friend, according to the civilized laws I have learned in a civilized country, as I am now past twenty, I have no claim on you for you on me. But between man and man enjoying equal rights, I can ask you to give me a loan, which I will repay when I am in a position to earn money after the completion of my education." In another case, a girl imbued with the new ideas went to her parents and told them that they must pay her sufficient money to furnish a house and buy clothing for herself and her husband, as she was going to marry a man of her selection. More recently, some of the pupils of a certain school jointly presented an ultimatum to their headmaster threatening to withdraw themselves from the school altogether if he did not comply with their demands. They said that in civilized countries, the masters would not be allowed to punish or sold their pupils, when they did not know their lessons. I wonder what the coming generation of the Chinese would not be up to if such outrages of the social duties were allowed to go on unchecked. In the old days, boys conducting themselves in this manner would be severely flogged at home, and then taken to school to be flogged again by their masters. But nowadays, the so-called modern men of China rather look at it with a favourable eye. I am sorry for them, and so are all those who have the welfare of the Chinese at heart. A good education, however good it may be, without a good character does more harm than good. I particularly wish the pupils of this school to remember this. With your permission, ladies and gentlemen, I will now translate into Chinese what I have spoken in English so that every student present will understand what I wish him to be.

Cheers were then given for Mr. Shields, Mr. Kadocie, Mr. Lai Chu Pak and the staff of the school, and thus closed a very successful and pleasing function.

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15/- "	Goleonda	6.17.6	20% 10	Singit Way ...	4.10.0	25% 10
21/4 "	Golden Hope	1%	Third Mile ...	14/6	25% 10
fy. "	Gula-Kalumpong H. and Lowlands	5.5.0	20% 10	Tremelby ...	10%	10
15/- "	Ich Kenneth	13.10.0	100% 10	Ud. Sud. Betong
10/- "	Johore R. Lands	15%	Val d'Or Est. ...	1.19.0	75% 10
19/6 "	Jugra (Ordinary)	40%	09	Vallambrosa
15/- "	Juru Estates,	Trust and Finance Companies.
2/1 "	K'pong Kutan ...	5/- pm	15% 10	Anglo-Straits R. T.
2/1 "	Kamuning "A" Do. "B"	9.12.6	20% 10	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	20%	10
2/1 "	Kapar Para,	10%	Mid-East Invest		

BOSTONS AND BOSTONERS.
THE CRAZE FOR FREAK DANCES.

The dancing season is beginning, and already there is every sign that it will be a bigger Boston year than ever. In addition to the Bostons and Two-steps, with which we are bitterly familiar, two new specimens have just made their debut: the Boston Trot and the Judy Walk. If they become really popular, we must say good-bye to dancing as a fine art.

When the Boston first appeared in England, several years ago, English dancing was in a very bad state. The value was the only really popular dance and even that was an unknown quantity to a great many dancers. Then the Boston appeared, and was hailed with joy by those who had never taken the trouble to master the value. It was so easy, so simple, above all, so truly American that they welcomed it with open arms; and the "Boston" became the rage. Indifferent valuers went to dances with pride. If they could not value, they no longer sat stupid—they did the Boston! It is a remarkable fact that Bostons never have, and never will, appeal to good dancers—those who can really dance realize that no Boston is the world can touch a genuine value.

The original Boston was danced in a star. The method of holding was identical with that in the Two-step, well to one side, and the feet never left the floor. That is a great feature in the art of Bostoning, and its one redeeming point. Everything is smooth, with the whole foot on the floor, the movement producing a long, swishing glide. The actual Boston step is done by taking two long slides backwards, and drawing the feet together, then repeating the same thing forward. After doing this six times, in the original Boston, a swift, bird-like movement follows with the feet close together. When the Boston first came in we resented the wild onslaughts of enthusiastic Bostoners from every corner at once. Now we are getting used to them. All that remains of the original dance is the step and the "run," which is introduced into any Boston at any moment.

A DANCE THAT GIRLS LIKE.

Last year, the Nine Boston was very popular, and is so still. It consists of an ordinary value turn and three long steps backwards into the centre of the room. From there one reverse value turn is taken, followed by the three steps outwards, to the wall. In both cases the gentleman goes backwards, and by a series of circles and oblique lines the dancers progress round the room. Girls like this dance, because they run no risk of treading on their dresses. It is called the Nine Boston because it takes nine beats to complete the step, and thus it is always danced against the music—as most Bostons are.

Lately, since Bostoners have increased by hundreds, each little clique and set has its own particular Boston. As a matter of fact, so few people really know what a Boston is that they just turn a little, run a lot, dance against the rhythm all the time, and call the result "their" Boston. It is a very simple method of being in the fashion. At this moment, the height of perfection in Bostoning apparently consists of a series of half turns, half reverses, and a lightning run sideways. The beauty of a Boston lies in the knowledge that no rule applies for more than a few days. It changes with the whim of its interpreters.

THE VAGUE.

Of the many types of Boston under which we have suffered the Vague is certainly the best. This dance reached us recently via Paris. In America it was known as the Wave Waltz, in Paris as Le Vague. The chief part of it consists of a long, wave-like dip, produced by a slow slide backwards, with a bent knee. When the leg is straightened, the double movement produces a slow dip, like a wave. The Vague itself takes three beats of music, and from there the original Boston step is performed, twice. The Vague is repeated, also the step, reversed this time. The Vague comes on the off beat in the music, and the lady always goes backwards.

The Boston is not easy to do, but, once accomplished, it has a fascinating swing of its own that sets it high above other Bostons.

The latest arrival is the Boston Trot. This is the product and effect of generations of Bostoners. They have rendered real dancing a torment, and, by never fitting the music, have gradually caused it to be played faster and faster, till even Bostoners feel uncomfortable when dancing to it. So the Trot has been invented to meet the case. Put your partner backwards, and holding her well to one side, trot eight little steps down the room, turning on the sixth, so that the gentleman goes back. Then break into the original Boston step, repeated twice very slowly.

By that time the lady should be sideways, facing the wall; then take eight quick steps sideways, passing the foot behind and in front. That ends the Trot, which takes up twenty-four bars of music, and is repeated as often as possible. It is danced straight, round, and sideways. You trot and Boston, and wriggle, so it easily fulfills every requirement.

In addition, there are three Bostons, Double Bostons, and the Boston Two-step Value, which is the Boston step done to Two-step music, with the second step long.

THE JUDY WALK.

And, finally, there is the Judy Walk. This is a monstrosity among dances; a ridiculous caricature of all that is most unpleasant in American dances. First clutch your partner tightly, extending your arm rigidly downwards. Then waddle three or four steps slowly to the right and back again, working your arm from the shoulder like an animated pump handle. Repeat the performance to the left. If possible, this should be done in the centre of the room, as these Judy Walkers do most damage. If the centre is occupied, the edge must be chosen. In that case, progress the opposite way to the other dancers—with much arm action—and collisions will be frequent and disastrous. It is a ridiculous dance, and deserves instant condemnation. But judging from the lengths to which Bostoners have gone, it seems highly probable that the Judy Walk will thrust itself upon us this winter.

Bostoning is a habit that grows alarmingly. This year there will be thousands more so-called Bostoners. If they only take the trouble to do even one of these weird dances properly, the Boston would not be maddeningly so futile as at present. Though everyone thinks they can do it in reality, very, very few know anything about it. The Boston seems to have been invented for the benefit of those without knowledge of time, rhythm, or dancing, and for them it covers a multitude of sins—A. A. P.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The cargo of silk shipped on board the M.M. str. *Polyester*, which left this port on the 20th ult., was delivered in Lyons on the 21st inst.

The H.A. Liner str. *Brigadier* left Shanghai on the 24th instant a.m., and may be expected here or about the 27th instant.

The M.M. str. *Salario* with the French Mail of the 1st instant, and mails from London of the 31st ult., left Singapore on the 24th instant, at 6 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant morning.

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NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, "BUELOW" 17,300 Wed'day 25th Capt. H. FORMES Jan., at NOON.

ANTWERP & HAMBURG, "MONGOLIA" 27,000 " SATURDAY, 26th Jan., at 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" 16,000 About Capt. E. MALCHOW, 25th January

MANILA, YAP, ANGAU, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, "PRINZ WILDEMAR" 6,100 Saturday, 28th Capt. F. ISEKE, Jan., at D'light

KOBE & YOKOHAMA, "PRINZ SIGISMUND" 6,000 About Capt. D. LENZ 7th February.

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PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

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GENERAL AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

[41]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI"

FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISE in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

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From Calcutta ex.s.s. "Sardinia."

From Persian Gulf, ex.s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 9 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [1]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Cargo impeding the Steamer's discharge will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

King's Building,

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [173]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABROBING INTEREST.

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THE VOLUME which consists of 146

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1002]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

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DELHI	3000	February 4	MANTUA	11000	March 4	March 4
ARCADIA	7000	February 18	MALWA	11000	March 18	March 24
ASSAYE	7500	March 4	MACEDONIA	10500	April 1	April 7
MARMORA	10500	March 18	(Through Steamer) DEVAHNA	10000	April 15	April 21
DELHI	8000	April 1	MOLDAVIA	10000	May 29	May 5
ASSAYE	7500	April 15	MOREA	11000	May 27	May 19
DELTA	8000	May 13	MOOLTAN	10000	June 10	June 16

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LONDON and ANTWERP, SUNDA 10 A.M., 25th Freight and
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ANG. COLOMBO, PORT Capt. H. E. Evans, R.N.R. Jan. Passage.
SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA, YOKOHAMA, About 27th Freight and
and YOKOHAMA, Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R. Jan. Passage.

SHANGHAI, ARCADIA, About 3rd Freight and
Capt. S. Burcham, Feb. Passage.

LONDON via USUAL PORTS, DELHI, Noon, 4th See Special
Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, Feb. advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, NUBIA, About 8th Freight and
VIA COLOMBO, and Capt. F. J. Fox, Feb. Passage.
PORT SAID.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [1]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SAIGON, "HANYANG" On 26th Jan., NOON.
SHANGHAI, "CHINHUA" On 26th Jan., 4 P.M.
CHINKIANG, "WENCHOW" On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU, "TAMING" On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, "ANHUI" On 28th Jan., Night

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1911. [9]

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CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

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COPENHAGEN "NIPPON" Beginning of February

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OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1911. [16]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

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MANILA "YUENSANG" Saturday, 4th Feb., Noon.

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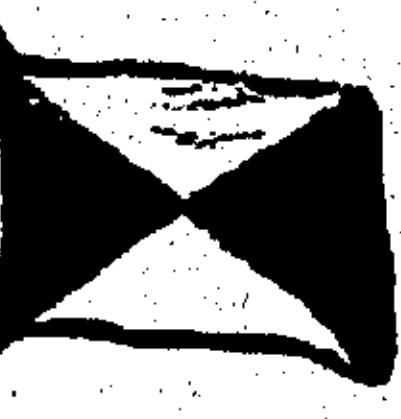
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STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga & Illoilo	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
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General Managers. [15]

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911.

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S.S. SAMBIA, 2nd Feb.
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For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
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1911.

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Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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S. HIROI,
MANAGER

703

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TJIRODAS	JAPAN	First half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Feb.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAPAN	Second half of Feb.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Mar.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.

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17

YORK BUILDINGS, 1ST FLOOR.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1911.

18

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS TONS. SAILING DATES.
HITACHI MARU 7,000 WEDDAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight.

MIYASAKI MARU 9,000 WEDDAY, 10th Feb., at Daylight.

KITANO MARU 9,000 WEDDAY, 1st Mar., at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE 7,000 SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.

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51-21

POST OFFICE NOTICE

623 In the event of the Mail service on the South Manchurian Railway being interfered with on account of plague, Mails for Europe via SIBERIA will be forwarded via VLADIVOSTOK.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with the German Mail of the 23rd ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 20th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 5 a.m.

The Salazie, with the French Mail, of the 30th December left Singapore on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 6 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 31st instant.

FOR P.D.D. DATE

FOR	P.D.D.	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sunda	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Peranapuase	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCUVER (E.G.)	Monteagle	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and T. C. W.A.	Anago	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Hollow and Peikie		Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra
Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail)

Macao
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and
Vladivostock
Kuchingnot, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria
Tucma, Vancouver and Seattle
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and
Portland
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Vladivostock

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Haiphong
Hainan
Macao
Shanghai
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Macao, Xap, Angoor, Friedrich Wilhelmsburg,
Kiel, Kiel, Herbertshof, Matapi, Brisbane,
Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand,
Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and
Fremantle

Manila
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya
Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN
FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga and Iloilo
Manila, Iloilo and Cebu
Chinkiang

Shanghai
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Manila
Singapore, Penang and Colombo

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday
the 5th at 5 p.m....

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.

HALL'S SANITARY DISTEMPER

HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light shades. It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do not turn black with sulphur.

It sets the hardest of any article yet offered, and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off.

It is washable three weeks after being applied. It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in all fever or infectious cases as recommended by the medical faculty.

It is non-poisonous and clean in working.

It destroys fleas, bugs, and other objectionable insects.

Many of the colours will stand on new plaster walls.

The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injuring it.

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VILLE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		January 24th.
ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	1.98
	Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.93
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.01
ON PARIS	Bank Bills, on demand	2.28
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.32
ON GERMANY	On demand	1.85
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	1.44
ON BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer	1.34
	Bank, on demand	1.34
ON CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer	1.34
	Bank, on demand	1.34
ON SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight	743
	Private, 30 days' sight	754
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand	884
ON MANILA	On demand—Pesos	884
ON SINGAPORE	On demand	77
ON BATAVIA	On demand	103
ON HAIKONG	On demand	14 1/2 pm
ON SAIGON	On demand	1 1/2 pm
SOVEREIGNS, BANK'S BUYING RATE	\$11.05	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$87.40	
BAI SILVER, per oz	244	

SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent

Chinese	20 cents pieces	97.67 discount
Chinese	10 "	7.92
Hongkong	20 "	7.53
Hongkong	10 "	7.80

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1911

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$950, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$80, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$9
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$95 ets. buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 85, sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$440, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 55, buyers
Loow-Kang-Mow Co. Spin & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 60, buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 245, sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$174
DOGS AND WHALES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$80	all	\$532, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$75	all	\$522, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$85	\$85	\$6
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$5
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	\$10	\$320, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$102, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$80	\$25	\$63, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$130, buyers
Hongkong Kite Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$184, sellers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$215, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$250	\$25	\$874
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$25	\$365
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$16, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$2872
Yauktze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$200, sal. & buy.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$74, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98, sales
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, buyers
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charb'g de Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$3, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$12, sellers
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$124, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$30	\$30	\$183, sellers
Hongkong,				